

times and break sidewalks. For such reasons the trees are often removed while still young. Low winter temperatures which occur occasionally have wiped out many acacias, the freeze of 1913 having killed most of those at the Chico Forestry Experiment Station, and the freeze of 1933 having killed all of the acacias on the State Capitol grounds at Sacramento. Very old acacias have been removed in cities as business enterprises grew and needed space, and even under favorable conditions some of the species introduced would not have survived very long in California. These several factors help to account for the scarcity of old acacias in the state.

A few old trees of *Acacia melanoxylon* planted in 1879 are still growing along Berkeley streets. One of these trees now measures 2.9 feet in diameter breast high and is 70 feet tall. Old trees of *Acacia verticillata* are also found in Berkeley. Probably old acacia trees are still alive in other parts of California. Readers are invited to report such specimens, giving the age and any interesting facts associated with their introduction. Readers can assist also in completing this story of the Australian *Acacia* in California by reporting rare species not included in this record.

College of Agriculture,
University of California,
November, 1936.

HARRY STANLEY YATES

Harry Stanley Yates, the only child of Francis Frederick Yates of Kidderminster, England, and Jennie Gibson Yates of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born in Marshall, Minnesota, on October 2, 1888, and died in Berkeley, California, January 17, 1938. The family came to California in 1890 and settled on an orange ranch near Pomona. In 1912 he was married to Alice B. Weber, a botanist and a fellow member of the University of California class of 1912. Dr. Yates is survived by his wife, his daughter, Elizabeth Yates Biernoff, and his son, Francis Gordon Yates.

After graduating from Pomona High School in 1908, he attended the University of California at Berkeley, graduating in 1912. The degrees Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy were conferred upon him by the University of California in 1914 and 1915. He was a life member of the Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, and of the National Geographic Society, a charter member of the California Botanical Society, and a member of the University of California chapter of Sigma Xi.

Upon receiving his doctor's degree he accepted a position as mycologist for the Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippine Islands. After spending five years in this position he became research botanist for the United States Rubber Company on its plantation at Kisanan, Asahan, Dutch East Indies, East Coast Sumatra. In 1929 he returned to the United States with his family, and in

1932 became associated with the California Forest Experiment Station as botanist for the Vegetation Type Survey of California and western Nevada. In this work he was responsible for training the field men in plant identification, for checking the field determinations and for the organization and development of an herbarium for the permanent preservation of the specimens upon which the maps are based. At the time of his death this herbarium contained a collection of more than twenty-three thousand plants.

From his student days, Dr. Yates was an enthusiastic collector, some eight thousand specimens having been donated to the University of California Herbarium as a result of his labors. His earlier collections were largely fungi, while his later ones were more general. In 1915 he made a valuable collection of the plants of the Trinity National Forest, California. In the Philippines he continued his interest in general collecting, but his best known collections are those made in Sumatra, a set of six thousand flowering plants and one thousand fungi of this series being deposited in the University of California Herbarium. In recent years, he became especially interested in California grasses, and his extensive collections are a distinct contribution to our knowledge of the grasses of this state. The large collections of the genus *Arctostaphylos* that passed through his hands in connection with his duties in the Vegetation Type Map Survey gave him a very complete knowledge of this genus. Although the work is unpublished, it was organized for use by the field crews and proved to be a very workable treatment of a difficult group.—
HERBERT L. MASON.

LIST OF PUBLISHED WRITINGS

1915. Stock Poisoning Plants of California (with H. M. Hall). Calif. Agric. Exp. Stat. Bul. No. 249: 219-247.
1916. The Comparative Histology of Certain Californian Boletaceae. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 6: 221-274, pls. 21-25.
1917. Copra and Coconut Oil (with H. C. Brill and H. O. Parker). Philippine Jour. Sci. 12: 55-86.
- Fungi collected by E. D. Merrill in southern China. Philippine Jour. Sci. 12: 313-316.
- The revegetation of Volcano Island, Luzon, Philippine Islands, since the eruption of Taal Volcano in 1911 (with W. H. Brown and E. D. Merrill). Philippine Jour. Sci. 12: 177-248, pls. 4-16.
- The rate of growth of some trees on the Gedeh, Java (with W. H. Brown). Philippine Jour. Sci. 12: 305-310.
- Some recently collected Philippine fungi. Philippine Jour. Sci. 12: 361-380.
1918. Fungi from British North Borneo. Philippine Jour. Sci. 13: 233-240.
- Some recently collected Philippine fungi, II. Philippine Jour. Sci. 13: 361-384.
1919. The growth of *Hevea brasiliensis* in the Philippine Islands. Philippine Jour. Sci. 14: 501-523.
- Pink Disease of Citrus (with L. H. Atherton). Philippine Jour. Sci. 14: 657-671, pls. 1-7.